



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

reports on glacier movements in the Canadian Rockies. He served as Curator since January, 1905, and gave special attention, valuable because of his ability as an architect, to the plans for the alteration and extension of the premises made possible by the recent appropriation of \$150,000 by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His singularly engaging personality and amiable disposition endeared him to his associates, and the Academy deeply sympathizes with the loss his family has sustained in his untimely death.

The deaths of the following Correspondents were also announced: Spiridione Brusina, May 21, 1908, and Gustav Mayer, July 14, 1908.

OCTOBER 20.

ARTHUR ERWIN BROWN, Sc.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Eighteen persons present.

The Publication Committee reported the reception of a paper entitled "A Review of the Genus *Piaya* Lesson," by Witmer Stone (October 14).

Recent Additions to Our Knowledge of the Flora of Southern New Jersey.—MR. WITMER STONE based his remarks on the work of the Philadelphia Botanical Club, especially during the past few years.

Taking Dr. Britton's *Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey*, published in 1889, he stated that twenty-six phanerogams and pteridophytes had been added by the Club since that date, exclusive of the numerous subdivisions that have been made of older species or closely allied species not recognized as distinct by Dr. Britton. Of the latter he had listed fifty-five not in Dr. Britton's Catalogue and doubtless there are others. Introduced or naturalized plants were not considered in either enumeration. The twenty-six species were as follows, the nomenclature following Britton's Manual:

Ophioglossum arenarium.—Originally discovered by Mrs. E. G. Britton, July 3, 1897, at Holly Beach, and later exterminated by a building operation. This species was rediscovered during the present year by Mr. Joseph Crawford at Longport, and by Mr. Bayard Long at Spray Beach.

Dryopteris simulata.—Discovered several years ago at Clementon by Mr. Stewardson Brown; later found at Sicklerville, Cedar Brook, Double Trouble, and Forked River.

Isoetes dodgei.—Collected at Fish House, on the Delaware, by Mr. W. A. Poyser.

Alisma tenellum.—Discovered in August, 1907, on the border of a pond a short distance above Delanco by Messrs. Brown, Van Pelt and Stone. In the same pond grew *Scirpus torreyi*, new to the State,

and *Eleocharis robbinsii*, which had not before been found out of the pine barrens, while on the swampy margin occurred *Eleocharis melanocarpa*, a species not before detected by the Club. It was found to be rooting at the tips of the leaves like *E. rostellata*. The occurrence of so many new or rare species in one spot was remarkable.

Manisuris rugosa.—Discovered in southwestern Cape May County, by Mr. O. H. Brown, August, 1908.

Paspalum glabratum.—Found in September, 1891, at Cape May by several members of the Club; since discovered at Cold Spring.

Panicum condensum Nash.—Collected at Piermont, September 1, 1902, by the speaker, and by Mr. S. S. Van Pelt at Holly Beach; since found at Cold Spring (= '*Brachiaria digitarioides*' Stone, *Torrey*, 1907, p. 39).

Chetochloa magna.—Collected near Cape May Point in August, 1891, by the speaker.

Saccolipsis gibba.—Found on the shores of Lily Lake, Cape May Point, by Mr. C. S. Williamson, September, 1905.

Aristida lanosa.—Found at Medford, N. J., by Messrs. W. Stone and S. Brown, September 15, 1901.

Sporobolus longifolius.—Discovered September, 1908, at Cape May by Mr. O. H. Brown.

Gymnopogon brevifolius.—Found by Mr. C. D. Lippincott at Swedesboro, September 2, 1894, and later at Cape May, by Mr. O. H. Brown.

Agrostis coarctata.—Discovered by the late U. C. Smith at Anglesea, July 4, 1907.

Cyperus pseudovegetus.—Found by Mr. C. D. Lippincott at Riddleton, September 16, 1894, and still plentiful at the same spot.

Eleocharis interstincta.—Discovered by the late Dr. J. B. Brinton at Repaupo, July 15, 1892.

Eleocharis ochreatea.—Found at Cape May Point, September, 1905, by Mr. S. S. Van Pelt.

Scirpus torreyi.—Detected by the speaker at Delanco as stated above.

Rhynchospora oligantha.—Found at Speedwell, in the heart of the pine barrens, by Mr. S. S. Van Pelt, July, 1906.

Rhynchospora rariflora.—Discovered by the speaker west of Bennett, Cape May County, August 4, 1907.

Juncus setaceus.—First collected by Mr. Joseph Crawford in Cape May County, July 15, 1892, and later found to be rather plentiful in that section.

Gymnandeniopsis nivea.—Found by Mr. Bayard Long near Bennett, Cape May County, July 24, 1907. It was later found to be plentiful over a limited area.

Quercus michauxi.—Found by Messrs. Stewardson Brown and Edward Harris at Moorestown, October, 1902.

Rumex hastatulus.—Discovered at Longport by Messrs. Joseph Crawford and Stewardson Brown, June 23, 1907.

Bradburya virginica.—Discovered by the late J. B. Brinton, M.D., at Holly Beach, July 24, 1892.

Boltonia asteroides.—Found by Mr. Long growing with *Gymnandeniopsis nivea*; known before from New Jersey only as an introduced species.

Senecio crawfordii.—Originally discovered at Tullytown, Pa., this species has recently been found at several points on the New Jersey side of the river.

Among rare species marked in Dr. Britton's Catalogue as not recently collected several have been rediscovered:

Triglochin maritima was found at Point Pleasant by Mr. Stewardson Brown, July 22, 1902.

Tofieldia racemosa, collected by Mr. C. F. Saunders between Atsion and Tuckerton on July 4, 1899, and later found in abundance at several places near Speedwell and at High Bridge by the speaker.

Lilæopsis lineata.—Perhaps the most interesting discovery of the present year was the finding by Mr. Van Pelt and the speaker of this obscure little plant about a mile below Palermo, where a fresh spring bubbles up out of the salt marsh, making a hard sandy bottom which was literally covered with *Lilæopsis*. The plant has been unknown from the State since its discovery by Thomas Nuttall, nearly one hundred years ago, "in a salt marsh near Egg Harbor." As the present spot is only a few miles from the shore of Egg Harbor it is quite possible that it is Nuttall's original locality.

The following was ordered to be printed: